

# THE MILAN EXCHANGE.

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## THE EXCHANGE

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ed single rooms, \$2 per day.

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(Formerly proprietor of City Hotel.)

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**Rates \$2.00 Per Day.**

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cinnati, O. MAR-17

**McKENZIE HOTEL,**

J. A. HOLT, Proprietor.

Mr. Holt has just overhauled his house, and

is now ready to take care of guests. D. H.

Holt, day clerk. Ben F. Wright night clerk.

Up all night, and meets all trains. Joseph

Hansen keeps the finest liquors at the bar.

Give them a call. JULY-17

**NICHOLSON HOUSE,**

Cor. Church and Spruce Sts.

Near Chattanooga Depot,  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

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Nov-17

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**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,**

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Adjoining L. & N. R. R. Depot.

Our house is new and the rooms elegantly

furnished. The bar is supplied with the choic-

est liquors, cigars, etc., and the table unsur-

passed. Bath room free to guests.

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Proprietors.

S. M. JONES. W. W. WHITE.

Late of the Richmond. Late of the firm of

House, Paducah, Ky. White & Cox.

Formerly of City Hotel, Nashville.

**WORTHAM HOUSE,**

Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Wortham is situated in the heart of the

business portion of the city, is most convenient

to the various Railroad Depots and places of

amusement. Fare good, and at reasonable

rates. Street cars pass every few minutes to all

parts of the city. This house is but a short

distance from the Smith and Little Rock

Railroad Depot and the River.

A. R. JONES & CO., Proprietors.

"Brevier," "Long Primer," "Small  
Pica," and "Pica" are the names of the  
four children of the editor of the  
Hawkinsville (Tenn.) Dispatch.

Milane ladies are to present a gold  
medal to Queen Margaret in compli-  
ment to her presence of mind on Pas-  
sant's attack on King Humbert.

Mr. Finney, a London dentist,  
claims to have found a filled tooth in  
the jaw of an Egyptian mummy.  
Dentistry was further advanced 4000  
years ago in Egypt than is supposed.

Col. John E. Hatcher, formerly of  
the Nashville press and late of the  
Courier-Journal, died in Columbia on  
the 26th ult. He was one of the  
sprightliest and most brilliant writers  
in the South.

The fruit growers of Colden, Ill.,  
met recently and decided to pay tran-  
sient pickers 1 1/2 cents per quart for  
berries this summer, and 2 cents per  
quart to those who pick all through  
the season, through thick and thin.

Paris Intelligencer: We take  
pleasure in telling our farmers the  
fact that Mr. Harry Trevathan is  
raising a most excellent article of rice,  
well suited to this climate. We have  
eaten of it and pronounce it as good  
as the best we have ever seen. It is  
easily raised and yields largely. He  
can furnish seed.

The Western Methodist, published  
at Memphis, winds up an article on  
carrying concealed weapons as follows:  
"But specially we wish to make our  
point: There is ground for the belief  
that, now and then, even a member  
of Christ's Church is guilty of carry-  
ing concealed deadly weapons. In the  
name of Christ's Church, let the of-  
fenders, everyone of them, be brought  
to account without delay.

California, in her new constitution,  
makes some innovations on the time-  
honored jury system. In civil actions  
three-fourths of a jury may render a  
verdict. In criminal cases, not  
amounting to a felony, and in civil  
cases a trial may be waived by consent  
of both parties. In civil cases and  
cases of misdemeanor the jury may  
consist of any number less than twelve,  
which the parties may agree upon in  
open court.

Five Cumberland Presbyterian min-  
isters, Messrs. T. M. Goodknight, W.  
A. Groves, R. B. Groves, R. J. Haynes  
and J. R. Sims, have been engaged  
in holding a meeting in Corsicana,  
Texas, since the first week in Decem-  
ber. They have now resolved to with-  
draw quietly from the Cumberland  
Presbyterian Church and organize a  
new church to be called "The Temple  
of the Coming Lord." The Cumber-  
land Presbyterian attributes this ac-  
tion to Plymouthism.

Fayetteville Express: A personal  
difficulty occurred last Sunday after-  
noon between Col. Jo. G. Carrigan and  
Mr. Ed. Johnson, in the cigar and to-  
bacco store of Mr. C. C. James, in  
which pistols were used quite freely.  
Some eight or nine shots were fired  
by the parties, Col. Carrigan being  
severely shot in the hand and receiving  
a slight bullet wound in the neck. Mr.  
Johnson's clothes were perforated in  
one or two places, but he was not  
hurt. As to the cause of the difficul-  
ty we know nothing.

The Governor has made the follow-  
ing appointments, which have been  
approved by the Senate. The reap-  
pointment of Messrs. Killebrew and  
Treadwell will give general satisfaction,  
as their places could not be better filled.

Superintendent Public Instruction  
—Leon Treadwell, of Shelby county.

Superintendent State Prison—Na-

than Boone, of Lincoln county.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Stat-

istics and Mines—J. B. Killebrew, of

Montgomery county.

Trustees for Hospital of the Insane

Asylum—Geo. W. Jones, of Lincoln

county; T. Nixon Van Dyke, of Mc-

Min county; W. M. Wright, of Car-

roll county.

Warden of the Penitentiary—Lon-

Blizzard, of McMinn county.

Deputy Warden—Fred Cross, of

Rutherford county.

Arbitration Court—For West Ten-

nessee—Hon. John L. T. Sneed, of

Shelby county; Hon. S. W. Cochran,

of Obion county; Hon. Howell E. Jack-

son, of Madison, For Middle Tenne-

see—Hon. W. P. Hickerson, of Coffee

county; Hon. Thomas M. Jones, of

Giles; Hon. John E. Gardner, of Rob-

ertson, For East Tennessee—Hon.

J. B. Cooke, of Hamilton; Hon. James

T. Shields, of Granger; Hon. Henry H.

Ingersoll, of Knox.

## EPITOME OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Edits a *Exchange* :

Political economy is the science of  
individual and national wealth. It  
consists in production, exchange, dis-  
tribution and consumption. All that  
is necessary to wealth, is skillful and  
profitable industry bestowed upon pro-  
ducts. The science is designed to  
augment the value and increase the  
demand. Capital is an article upon  
which industry may be profitably be-  
stowed. Production consists in profit-  
able and unprofitable consumption.  
Consumption lessens and diminishes  
the value and modifies materially the  
condition of the article, such as wood,  
clothing, food. Capital of the farmer  
consists in land, houses, stock, cattle,  
crops, manure, buildings, wagons and  
animals. Value is that which sup-  
plies the wants, desires and necessities  
of mankind. Intrinsic value, that  
which cannot be exchanged, as air,  
sunlight, electricity, water. Money,  
or medium, is of the greatest ex-  
changeable value, such as greenbacks,  
gold and silver, and is used to facili-  
tate exchange and the saving of labor,  
and seems to be scarce of circulation  
when really plentiful on account of  
inactive trade and want of facilities  
for exchange. Money is worth, like  
any other article, what it will bring,  
interest or profit, as merchandise.  
The more the demand for an article,  
the greater the exchangeable value;  
the want of demand, the less there is  
need for exchangeable value. Labor  
bestowed profitably and skillfully is  
the foundation of exchangeable value.  
An article can always be obtained for  
what it will sell for, or the labor it  
cost to produce it. Wealth consists  
of all materials which have an ex-  
changeable value. Production is in-  
crease of value and quantity, and  
change of quality and place. The  
most prosperous country is that which  
is engaged in production, invention,  
exchanging and productive industry.  
Wealth is acquired by small and re-  
peated accumulations, with frugality,  
industry and vigilance. The two lat-  
ter are indispensably necessary to the  
preservation of wealth. Productive  
capital is that which increases by in-  
dustry and skill or the familiar knowl-  
edge of any art or science, united  
with readiness and dexterity in the  
application of it to practical pur-  
poses. Unproductive capital is that  
which remains idle, such as money  
hoarded away without interest, houses  
unoccupied, horses and work stock  
unemployed, unseizable materials,  
manufactures unemployed, and land  
uncultivated. Circulating capital is  
that which changes its place and is  
thereby augmented in value. Fixed  
capital is land, houses, machinery,  
ships, and canals. Circulating cap-  
ital should be converted into fixed  
capital. Operative industry changes  
in value, place, substance, form, and  
elements, such as seeds and fertilizers  
by cultivation. Any advantage un-  
fairly and fraudulently obtained from  
another is unwise and unproductive.  
Intrinsic value is augmented by  
operative industry, changes form and  
matter by the demand increases and  
is a profit to the owner. Steam  
magnetism, electricity and caloric are  
great advantages to civilization. Nat-  
ural agents are water, steam, caloric,  
the muscular power of the horse, ox,  
reindeer, elephant, and the scent of  
blood-hound. Natural agents are  
divided into animate and inanimate.  
Animate agents are ox, horse, camel  
and dog. Inanimate agents are wind,  
water, steam, electricity and powder.  
Leather is the product of the currier,  
and the capital of the shoe-maker.  
Grease, lye and potassa are the pro-  
ducts of the butcher and chemist, and  
soap or washing fluid the capital of  
the soap-maker. Iron, metal and  
wood are the capital of the machinist,  
and machines, tools and instruments  
are the products of industry and skill  
of the operative. An individual pro-  
duces an article by skill and industry  
and wants a thousand more, then he  
makes nine hundred and ninety-nine  
exchanges. High taxation and wars  
will keep the most enterprising and  
industrious nation poor and embur-  
rased. Inanimate power costs nothing;  
animate something. Mechanical  
powers are the screw, lever, pulley,  
wedge and inclined plane. These are  
the six simple mechanical powers.  
The pin maker receives four and a  
half pence, or nine cents a day. The  
chronometer, or watch, contains nine  
hundred and ninety-two pieces—forty-  
three different trades. The chain,  
eight inches in length, contains one  
hundred and sixty-five links, each  
three plates and two pins, in all eight  
hundred and twenty-five. Fifteen  
workmen make them—five hands to  
each trade, making two hundred and  
fifteen persons in all. Cost of balance  
spring, less than one-fourth of an  
inch, containing one ounce of steel,  
nearly nine cents, drawn out two hun-  
dred and twenty-five yards, \$3.20.  
Seven thousand and six hundred bal-  
ance springs, at 60 cents in the ag-  
gregate, are worth \$45.50. Each  
operative has a separate occupation  
and continues at it. F. B. MOORE.

Jackson Dispatch: David A. Jones,  
an industrious farmer and a peaceable  
and law-abiding citizen, was brutally  
murdered at his home, near Gadsden,  
Sunday evening about sunset, by a  
tenant named Jas. Moore. The ter-  
rible crime was unprovoked and has  
caused great excitement in the commu-  
nity. Moore is still at large, but the  
neighbors and friends of the murdered  
man are using diligent effort to catch  
and bring him to speedy justice.

## PUBLIC LAWS.

An Act to prevent the willful and wanton  
killing the stock of another.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the  
General Assembly of the State of Ten-  
nessee, that if any person willfully,  
knowingly and wantonly kill by poison  
or otherwise any horse, dog, mare,  
gelding, filly, foal, mule, jack, or any  
other beast, the property of another,  
of the value of ten dollars or more,  
with intent wantonly to destroy his or  
her property, he shall be deemed  
guilty of a misdemeanor, and on con-  
viction thereof shall be imprisoned in  
the county jail of the county in which  
the offense is committed, not less than  
one nor more than six months, and  
shall moreover pay to the party ag-  
grieved the value of such beast, to be  
ascertained by the jury convicting  
him. Provided, this act shall not  
change existing laws on this subject of  
sheep-killing dogs.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that  
if any person willfully, knowingly and  
wantonly kill the beast of another, of  
less value than ten dollars, or cut off  
the tongue, ear or tail, put out the  
eye, or otherwise dismember or dis-  
figure or wound any beast of another,  
or willfully, knowingly and wantonly  
administer to any such animal any  
poisonous substance, with the intent  
that the same should be taken, he  
shall be imprisoned in the county jail  
not less than one nor more than three  
months, and shall moreover, pay to  
the owner of such beast the value  
thereof, or the damage sustained, to  
be ascertained as in the preceding sec-  
tion. Provided, that if any person  
kill or wound the stock or beast of an-  
other, while said stock or beast is tres-  
passing on the crops or enclosure of  
said person, such killing or wounding  
shall not be considered as having been  
done willfully, or wantonly as con-  
templated in this act; and, provided  
further, that nothing in this section  
of this act shall be so construed as to  
release the party killing or wounding  
such stock from any liability for dam-  
ages to the owner thereof, as are now  
recoverable by law.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that  
this act take effect from and after its  
passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 11, 1879.

An act to prevent the sale of pistols.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the  
General Assembly of the State of Ten-  
nessee, that it shall be a misde-  
meanor for any person to sell or offer  
to sell or to bring into the State for  
the purpose of selling, giving away or  
otherwise dispose of belt or pocket  
pistols or revolvers, or any other kind  
of pistols except army or navy pistols;  
Provided, that this act shall not be  
enforced against any persons now  
having license to sell such articles un-  
til the expiration of such present  
license.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that  
any person guilty of a violation of this  
act shall be subject to presentment or  
indictment, and on conviction shall  
pay a fine of not less than twenty-five  
dollars nor more than one hundred  
dollars and be imprisoned at the dis-  
cretion of the court.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that  
it shall be the duty of the Criminal  
and Circuit Judges, and other Judges  
whose courts have criminal jurisdic-  
tion, to give this act specially in charge  
to the grand jury at each term of the  
court.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that  
it shall be the duty of the grand juries  
to send for witnesses in all cases where  
they have good reason to believe that  
the provisions of this act have been  
violated. Upon satisfactory evidence  
of its violation they shall make pre-  
sentments of the same without a pro-  
secutor.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that  
all laws and parts of laws in conflict  
with this act be, and the same are  
hereby, repealed.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, that  
this act take effect from and after its  
passage, the public welfare requiring  
it.

Passed March 14, 1879.

An Act to amend the law taxing wagons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the  
General Assembly of the State of Ten-  
nessee, that sub-section 38 of section  
553 of Thompson and Steger's edition  
of the Code which imposes a privilege  
tax on express wagons, carts and  
transfer wagons, be and the same is  
hereby so amended as to read: For  
wagons, drays and all other vehicles  
drawn by one horse, one dollar, two  
horses, two dollars, and one dollar for  
each additional horse used except for  
those used as farm wagons and by the  
original vendor or producer of the  
products of the soil or dairy, raised or  
produced by himself.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that  
sub-section 41 section 553a of the Code  
be and the same is hereby so amended  
as to strike out of said section on coal  
and pig iron.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that  
the County Court Clerk shall be al-  
lowed a fee of twenty-five cents for  
issuing the license for each wagon, dray  
or other vehicle, and that this act shall  
take effect from and after its passage,  
the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 14, 1879.

An act to amend the law of Ten-

nessee so as to protect hotel and board-

ing-house keepers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-  
eral Assembly of the State of Tenne-

see, that all keepers of hotels, board-  
ing houses and lodging-houses, whether  
licensed or not, shall have a lien on all  
furniture, baggage, wearing apparel or  
other goods and chattels brought into  
any such hotel, boarding-house or  
lodging-house, by any guest or patron  
of the same, to secure the payment by  
such guest of all sums due for board  
or lodging; said lien shall attach in all  
cases where a liability has been created  
without regard to the time of such  
board or lodging.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that  
the said lien shall be enforced as  
other liens are now enforced by law.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that  
this act take effect from and after its  
passage, the public welfare requiring  
it.

Passed March 14, 1879.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC

HEALTH.

A Highly Important Bill Pass-

ed by the Legislature—The

State Board of Health

Given Full Power.

Nashville American.

Representative Smith's bill, en-  
titled "an act to amend an act to  
create a State Board of Health, etc.,  
approved March 26, 1877," has pass-  
ed both houses and gone to the Gov-  
ernor for his signature. By the pro-  
visions of section 2, the Board is  
granted power and authority to de-  
clare quarantine, wherever, in their  
judgment, the welfare of the public  
require it, and to prescribe such rules  
and regulations as they may deem  
proper for the prevention of the in-  
roduction of yellow fever, cholera,  
and other epidemic diseases into the  
State of Tennessee. Whenever yel-  
low fever, cholera, smallpox, or any  
other epidemic disease appears in any  
locality within the State, and informa-  
tion thereof is brought to the knowl-  
edge of the Board, they shall prepare  
and carry into effect such rules and  
regulations as in their judgment will,  
with the least inconvenience to com-  
merce and travel, prevent the spread  
of the disease. They shall select  
suitable localities for establishing  
quarantine stations, and may erect  
necessary temporary buildings for the  
disinfection of passengers, baggage,  
cargoes, and other matters believed to  
convey the contagious principle of  
epidemic diseases, and may enforce  
such trans-shipment of passengers as  
they may deem necessary, and shall  
assign to the charge of each station a  
competent physician and necessary  
attendants, who shall receive such com-  
pensation as the Board may deem  
reasonable and just. The members  
of the Board are to be allowed a *per diem*  
compensation of not more than ten  
dollars, with traveling and other nec-  
essary expenses for each and every  
day while actively employed in the  
business of the Board.

Section 3 provides that any person  
who shall disregard or evade such  
quarantine as the State Board of  
Health may declare, or violate any  
rule or regulation they shall make,  
shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and,  
upon conviction, shall be fined not  
less than fifty dollars nor more than  
five hundred, or imprisoned in the  
county jail for a period of three  
months, or both, at the discretion  
of the court.

Section 4 appropriates \$3,000 per  
year to the Board for the purpose of  
enabling them to carry out the pro-  
visions of